



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,870. 號十七百八千一第 日十初月十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號三十月一十年七國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GILMAN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
1463

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" 10 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" 15 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	" 30 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 " " 2.15 " "	" 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.00 " " 11.45 p.m.	" 15 "
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 Midnight	" 15 "

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	" 10 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" 15 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" 10 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" 15 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" 15 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" 15 "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 10.00 p.m.	" 10 "
10.00 " " 11.45 p.m.	" 15 "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and prom tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques
or Compostres Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express p.m.	No. 2 Local p.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.
CANTON (at the Two)	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.35	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.35
SHUN CHAN	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.55	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.55
Shing Shui	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.15	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.15
Yuen Chai	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.35	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.35
Yuen Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.55	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.55
Yuen Chai	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 1.15	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 1.15
Yuen Chai	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.45	arr. 1.15	arr. 1.35	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.45	arr. 1.15	arr. 1.35
Yuen Chai	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.05	arr. 1.35	arr. 1.55	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.05	arr. 1.35	arr. 1.55
Yuen Chai	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.25	arr. 1.55	arr. 2.15	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.25	arr. 1.55	arr. 2.15
Yuen Chai	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.45	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.35	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.45	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.35
Yuen Chai	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.05	arr. 2.35	arr. 2.55	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.05	arr. 2.35	arr. 2.55
Yuen Chai	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.25	arr. 2.55	arr. 3.15	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.25	arr. 2.55	arr. 3.15

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16
	Through Express a.m.	Through Express a.m.	Through Express a.m.	Local a.m.	Local p.m.	Through Express p.m.	Local p.m.	Local p.m.
Loat Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOWLOON	arr. 6.15	7.45	8.05	12.11	1.09	1.45	2.05	8.05
Hongkong	dep. 6.40	—	8.25	12.32	1.28	1.55	2.15	8.15
Yuenai	dep. 6.55	—	8.35	12.57	1.33	—	2.25	8.25
Sham Shui	dep. 7.01	—	8.45	12.53	1.39	—	2.35	8.35
Yuenai	dep. 7.11	—	8.57	12.57	1.47	—	2.45	8.45
Taiipo	dep. 7.38	—	9.09	1.18	1.57	—	2.54	8.58
Taiipo Market	dep. 7.51	—	10.04	1.14	1.68	—	3.04	9.07
Sham Shui	dep. 7.51	—	10.04	1.14	1.68	—	3.04	9.07
Sham Shui	arr. 7.45	—	10.01	1.13	1.11	—	6.11	9.10
Sham Shui	arr. 7.10	8.45	10.02	1.13	1.11	5.40	6.10	9.11
SHAM SHUI	—	8.45	—	—	—	5.45	—	—
SHAM SHUI	—	10.40	9.15	—	—	6.50	—	—
SHAM SHUI (2nd Bus Stop)	—	11.50	9.10	—	—	6.50	—	—

Oscar Saenger and the Victrola will teach you how to Sing

Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

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LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1893, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Laredo province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales,	Monarcos,	Reina Maria,
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Ministros,	Estrellas,	Panetelas,
Army and Navy,	Lords of England,	

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 30th.

PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVED.

Not for some time prior to the election of Hsu Shih-chang to the Presidency, when hopes were allowed to run high, have the prospects of peace appeared so rosy as at present. True, no definite scheme has been publicly announced containing elements acceptable to both sides, but more significant, perhaps, is the fact that the Northern Tsuchuns, who have hitherto been stern advocates of war to the knife, have undergone a change of heart, and become apostles of peace. They all seem bent on holding a conference at Peking with the view of making suggestions for a settlement, and the President, making a virtue of necessity, has issued the invitation to them in his own name, exceptions being made of those who exercise jurisdiction over disturbed provinces. Much is being made of this little incident by the Chinese Press, which chooses to regard this political move on the part of the President as an indication that the civil authority will be restored and that once more the military will be subordinated to the commands of Peking. Such a view savours of overweening optimism. However, the fact remains that a settlement is thought to be nearer realisation. The cleavage in the Southern forces at Amoy, the defection of Luk Wing-ting, who recognises the new President and wishes for peace discussions, and the compromising tendencies of Tsen Ch'un-bean all point to the operation of moderate influences which ought certainly to be the harbingers of peace, even if the contemplated friendly advice of the Allies be not taken into account. The latter is not intended to be an unmeaning formality. It is intended that it should be taken seriously, and undoubtedly it will, for the end of the war is in sight and when peace is declared the Powers, if faced by an unshrinking duty in Peking, will be compelled to take whatever action may be deemed necessary in the circumstances. Patriotic Chinese of prescience realise this and will feel called upon to display greater moderation and more real interest in the affairs of their nation than they have hitherto done.

CHINA AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

China cannot be considered a success as an ally. Her intentions in declaring war on Germany may have been honourable, as no doubt they were, but her fulfilment of the obligations then undertaken has left very much to be desired. Of course, it has to be borne in mind that China had to receive assistance in coming to the decision which she did, and it is open to doubt if the Government realised all that was expected of them, or that their engagements demanded of them. Certain it is that since the declaration of war the Allies have had reason to feel dissatisfied with China's conduct. The initial steps such as the seizure of the German concessions, the liquidation of German concerns, the internment of enemy soldiers, etc., appeared with several exceptions to be properly carried out, that is, as far as could be expected in this country which has no knowledge of western notions of western procedure in such emergencies. But trading with the enemy prohibitions and the internment of civilian subjects of enemy nationalities have been performed very perfunctorily indeed, so much so that the Powers felt called upon to address certain representations to the Chinese Government on the subject. These have so far had little effect, and the Powers have been forced to consider the propriety of sending another Note couched in stronger terms calling attention to China's laxity as an ally, particularly in regions where Bolsheviks and Germans established trade relations with Chinese, also in respect of enemy trading, but especially in the matter of internment of Germans, whose unrestricted activities are prejudicial to the interests of the Allies. The Note has not yet been sent, but its substance has appeared in the Chinese Press, indicating a leakage somewhere. The remarkable fact is that the translation is substantially correct. It can well be understood that the Allied Governments are dissatisfied when it is pointed out that only about a round dozen Germans have been confined in the internment camp established in the Western Hills, and these, mainly destitute or men who were regarded as comparatively harmless, while Cordes, the manager of the Peking branch of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, and von Hanneken, a wealthy industrialist, are still at large. Chinese officials have reduced the whole procedure to a farce. All sorts of excuses have been invented for the purpose of sheltering men who should be confined. Undoubtedly the Chinese Government does not realise the importance of internment.

JAPAN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The persistent reports regarding Japan's conditions precedent to remission of the Boxer Indemnity which involved China's placing her claims to be submitted to the Peace Conference in the hands of Japanese Advisers, together with other privileges, have been quieted but not absolutely dismissed by the denials that Japan had no such intention. It was obvious that both documents were strained. They endeavoured to make explanations without commitments. Candidly, the result obtained is what was expected. It is well-known that unofficial Japanese undertake the preliminaries in certain projects which are attempted, so that an official denial may properly be made.

THE GOLD NOTE SCHEME.

Despite the emphatic protests of Allied Ministers, Tsao Ju-lin was disinclined to abandon his Gold Note Currency scheme. At any rate reports to this effect appeared in the vernacular Press, and credence was given to them. Now we learn that the President has induced the Cabinet to abandon the project, at least for the present. So far so good.

CHANG HSUN.

The pardoned monarchist who has annoyed the shelter of the Dutch Legation is apparently in no great hurry to take advantage of his newly-gained liberty. He has assured friends that he will not proceed to Tientsin, where he has a residence, for two or three weeks yet. Meanwhile, public opinion is exercised in regard to finding an outlet for his peculiar talents. It is said that he has been offered the Tuchunship of Shantung in the hope that he would suppress the brigandage which is rampant in that province, where there is no security for life and property, but Chang declined the offer. According to report, he ventured the opinion that there were only two ways of dealing with the problem. One was to incorporate the bandits in the army and the other was to give the local officials power of life and death over the miscreants. Men who have come from the province relate that one practice of the bandits is to place the baby of an invaded house in a basin of water and threaten to drown it, a fire underneath if the household valuables are not produced.

CABINET CHANGES.

Tsao Ch'ing-wei is determined to resign from the Ministry of War. It has been suggested that he might go to Shantung as Tuchun and that Chang Hui-chi, the President of that province, should be promoted to some higher position in the capital. Could there be a more pungent illustration of the state of the country? Lu Chung-yu, the former pro-Japanese Minister to Tokyo, and a confidant of Tsao Ju-lin is mentioned for the portfolio of Finance. Thus the influence of this evil genius will be maintained.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

President Hsu Shih-chang created a very excellent impression at the reception which he gave at the Palace last Saturday afternoon. After the tea he moved about the grounds quite freely and easily and took an interest in the portraits of the ancient emperors of China shown in one of the pavilions. It was amusingly commented on that as the guests adjourned the band played "God be with you till we meet again," followed by "Lead, kindly light."

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The new French victory loan has received an excellent advertisement from President Hsu Shih-chang. In a mandate evidently designed to forestall criticism of China's attitude as a belligerent, the President recites China's several contributions to the allied cause, proceeds to advocate the raising of a fund to equip a Red Cross detachment for Siberia, and concluded by urging the people to subscribe to the French war loan, himself setting a good example by contributing half a million francs.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

All parades ordered for Wednesday, 13th November, are cancelled.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1913.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.
REVOLVER COURSE, 1913.

Squads warned for instruction this week from No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will not attend either at Headquarters or on the Range. They will be re-warmed in due course. Squads warned for Wednesday, November 20th, will attend in accordance with their warning notices. Results of the firing which took place on the 9th inst. will be posted at this office.

WINTER UNIFORM.

Members of No. 1 Platoon and Mounted police who have been passed for fresh issue of uniform and/or Caps must attend at Noordin's shop for measurement. November 12th, 1913.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 9th November is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 45 weeks
This Year	\$13,850	\$623,072
Last Year	12,414	610,022
Increase	1,436	13,050

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Shanghai Autumn Race meeting commenced yesterday and will continue to-day and on Saturday. The following are the first and second day's results:—

FIRST DAY.

MALOO RACE.—Half a mile.	
Sir Paul's Coronet Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) 1	
Esra's Triumph (Mr. Esra) 2	
Robert's Niblick (Mr. Dalgleish) 3	
Time: 1min. 02.2-seconds.	
THE CRATER STAKES.—One mile.	
Henry Morris's Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1	
John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 2	
Sutterle's Greyhound (Mr. Vida) 3	
Time: 2min. 11.0secs.	
THE MALDEN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile.	
Sutterle's Spotted Sand (Mr. Vida) 1	
G. D. Coutts's Briggins (Mr. Dalgleish) 2	
Stephen and Burkill's Bydand (Mr. Willeumier) 3	
Time: 1min. 38.2-seconds.	
FAR-WAY STAKES.—1½ miles.	
Henry Morris's Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart) 1	
John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone) 2	
Rennick's Rouble (Mr. Burkill) 3	
Time: 3min. 29.1-seconds.	
THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.	
Bahnechild's Seals (Mr. Crokam) 1	
G. D. Coutts's Battersea (Mr. Dalgleish) 2	
Durgor's Lagoon (Mr. Burkill) 3	
Time: 1min. 38.2-seconds.	
THE SHANGHAI ST. LAGER.—1½ miles.	
Sutterle's Castlewood (Mr. Vida) 1	
Henry Morris's Pennyfield (Mr. Stewart) 2	
John Peel's Night Hawk (Mr. Johnstone) 3	
THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—1½ miles.	
Cire's Rushlight (Mr. Moller) 1	
Grayland's Rob Roy (Mr. Wapfliffe) 2	
Neville's Seven Neck (Mr. Commons) 3	
Time: 2min. 52.1-seconds.	
THE AUTUMN CUP.—1½ miles.	
Winsome and Hasty, The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1	
Sutterle's Dainty (Mr. Vida) 2	
Henry Morris's Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 3	
Time: 2min. 47secs.	
THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—1½ miles.	
Sutterle's Iron Sand (Mr. Vida) 1	
Sir Paul's Daybreak Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) 2	
John Peel's Black Jack (Mr. Johnstone) 3	
Time: 3min. 23.1-seconds.	
THE KALGAN PLATE.—One mile.	
Hahn's Liberty Bond (Mr. Ponison) 1	
Medley's Doe Bee (Mr. Hill) 2	
G. D. Coutts's Battersea (Mr. Dalgleish) 3	
Time: 2min. 18.2-seconds.	

SECOND DAY.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.	
Messrs. Toog and Spelman's Sir Lamereck (Mr. Hasty) 1	
Mr. Esra's Triumph (Mr. Esra) 2	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Swallow (Mr. Hill) 3	
Time: 1min. 34.1-seconds.	
THE CHINA CUP.—One mile.	
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Bydand (Mr. Willeumier) 1	
Mr. Sutterle's Spotted Sand (Mr. Vida) 2	
Mr. John Peel's Black Jack (Mr. Johnstone) 3	
Time: 2min. 10.2-seconds.	
THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One and a half miles.	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1	
Mr. G. D. Coutts's Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 2	
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief (Mr. Esra) 3	
Time: 3min. 24.3-seconds.	
THE RAGODA CUP.—One and a quarter mile.	
Mr. Bouton's Squeeze Play (Mr. Sleep) 1	
Mr. Neville's Doughboy (Mr. Commons) 2	
Mr. G. H. Wright's Dun Duke (Mr. Burkill) 3	
Time: 3min. 49.3-seconds.	
THE LIAMA WIAN STAKES.—Two miles.	
Mr. Bonar's Black Jester (Mr. Heard) 1	
Mr. H. G. Robinson's San Pear (Mr. Commons) 2	
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 3	
Time: 4min. 31.2-seconds.	
THE RUBICON PLATE.—One and a quarter mile.	
Mr. Sutterle's Iron Sand (Mr. Vida) 1	
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Glas-sau gh (Mr. Willeumier) 2	
Mr. Edmund's Kennebec (Mr. Heard) 3	
Time: 3min. 51.2-seconds.	
THE RACING STAKES.—One and a quarter mile.	
Mr. John Peel's Night Hawk (Mr. Johnstone) 1	
Mr. Sutterle's Dainty Sand (Mr. Vida) 2	
Mr. R. McGregor's Highflyer (Mr. Commons) 3	
Time: 3min. 46.1-seconds.	
THE SYRIS STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.	
Mr. G. D. Coutts's Briggins (Mr. Dalgleish) 1	
Mr. Harry White's Victoria (Mr. Commons) 2	
Mr. John Peel's Black Jack (Mr. Johnstone) 3	
Time: 1min. 30.2-seconds.	

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO LET

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.
(8334)

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1914.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central.
(8319)

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
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TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building.
2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
(83)

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A BASEMENT or GODOWN.
Reply to—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
(8333)

PEAK HOUSE FOR SALE.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, 5 Rooms.
Healthiest Locality, finest views.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
(8360)

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

will hold
THEIR 35th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"
in the Compound of the
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
on SUNDAY,
DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.
Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.
Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Admission Free.
In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1913. (8351)

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YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press."
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THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Eraby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.
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(8318)

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91, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, E.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERS.
(8339)
THE SICCAMEL PLATE.—One and a quarter mile.
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Henry Morris's Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Stubbs's Colinton (Mr. Heard) 3
Time: 2min. 44.3-seconds.
THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.
Messrs. E. S. and L. S. Bhim (Mr. Heard) 1
Mr. W. A. W.'s White Boy (Mr. Commons) 2
Time: 1min. 55.2-seconds.

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

To-day has been proclaimed a public holiday in celebration of the Allies' success, and the following arrangements have been made:—

9 a.m.—Meeting of District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, at Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, at which all Master Masons are invited to be present. Afterwards the Brethren will attend Divine Service at St. John's Cathedral in regalia.

9.30 a.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, at which a resolution expressing "profound satisfaction" that an Armistice has been arranged under conditions signifying the complete victory of the Allies, will be proposed for submission to His Majesty the King by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the senior Unofficial Member of Council.

10 a.m.—Thanksgiving service at St. John's Cathedral, attended by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and the members of Council, officers of the Army and Navy, the Masonic Fraternity, and the general public. A Naval band will take part in the service.

Solemn Pontifical Thanksgiving service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, conducted by Bishop Pozzoni, assisted by the full body of clergy and seminarians. A solemn Te Deum will be sung previous to the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament by the Bishop. All the Catholic Institutions will be fully represented as well as the various schools and congregations.

Thanksgiving service at the Union Church.

10.30 a.m.—Thanksgiving service at the Jewish synagogue.

12.30 p.m.—Celebrations at the Hongkong Club, in which the Consuls of all the Allied nations have been invited to take part. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will deliver an address of welcome, followed by speeches from the Allied Consuls. A special tiffin will be served at which members will entertain ladies.

3 p.m.—Mass meeting in the Theatre Royal, called by the Unofficial members of Council, at which a resolution will be proposed conveying respectful congratulations to H.M. the King on the successful prosecution of the war which has been waged by Great Britain and her Allies in the interests of Freedom and Right.

5.30 p.m.—Mass meeting of the Portuguese community at the Club Lusitano.

Evening—Illuminations and decorations. Arrangements for the illumination of public buildings will be made by the Government, and private firms are asked to co-operate.

Mr. W. L. Patterson writes that owing to the number of seats in St. John's Cathedral that have to be reserved for officials, at the request of the Government, pews in the middle aisles have had to be allocated for this purpose. Provision will be made as far as possible in the North Transept and Side Chapel for seat-holders whose pews have been thus taken.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs asks us to announce that the celebration in the Hospital District must be observed by the firing of crackers to-day. Proper precautions against fire must be taken.

There will be a dinner and dance at Wiseman's Café to-night.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY.

From a very early hour, yesterday, the decoration of public and private buildings in the Colony was continued, and by noon the business quarter of the City assumed an aspect that was reminiscent of the place of colour during the last Coronation festivities.

Soon after the Government notification proclaiming a holiday to-day had been issued, a small army of workmen set about decorating the Government buildings. The decorative scheme on these was very tastefully carried out, those on the Post Office building being especially admired. Several thousand Chinese lanterns have been requisitioned for illuminating the Government buildings to-night.

The students of the University paraded the town in the morning, carrying the Allied flags and cheering. The officers and crew of one of H.M.'s ships in Harbour marched through the town in the evening, preceded by their band, thereby setting an example which, it is generally hoped, will be followed by the military and naval authorities as a whole to-day. Such a procession would serve to bring home to the Oriental populations of the Colony that Great Britain and her gallant Allies have completed the task of vanquishing the foe.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS POSTPONED.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening. Mr. A. Gibson presided, and those also present were the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, Ng Hon Tsz, Chan Kai-ming, and J. L. McPherson (Secretary).

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley was to have moved resolutions relating to the housing of the working classes, the reconstruction of insanitary portions of the city, and the restoration of the sanitary staff to its full complement by recruiting Inspectors from outside the Civil Service.

The President intimated that, as Mr. Bowley was not present, the resolutions standing in his name should be withdrawn.

Mr. ALABASTER: I understood from Mr. Bowley that he was going to communicate with you and ask that this motion stand over for a fortnight, as the minds of everyone would be filled with other matters to-day. I thought he had informed you, but, as he has not done so, I ask, on his behalf, that this motion stand over.

The PRESIDENT: He spoke to me this morning on the telephone about the matter, and I asked him to put it as a motion before the meeting.

Mr. ALABASTER then proposed that the motions should stand over for a fortnight.

Mr. CHAN KAI-MING, seconded.

Mr. HALLIFAX wished to know the position as regards postponing a motion when a member was not present.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the motions on the agenda would fall through, Mr. Bowley not being there to move them. Of course, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Bowley from putting similar motions before the meeting.

Mr. ALABASTER remarked that he had proposed that the agenda should stand over to a subsequent meeting.

Mr. HALLIFAX: It seems unnecessary wasting of the time of the Board. The motion is simply to draw the attention of the Government to the Housing question.

Mr. ALABASTER: On a point of order. The motion was proposed by me and seconded by Mr. Chan Kai-ming. I ask that it be put to the meeting. Then put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Hallifax and the President being the only dissentients.

After the formal business had been transacted, the President stated that Mr. Ng Hon Tsz was leaving and his seat on the Board was being filled by Mr. Tso. He moved that Mr. Tso's name be substituted for that of Mr. Ng Hon Tsz on all the committees on which the departing member had sat.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

The following is the memorandum on House-cleaning drawn up by Mr. E. W. Hamilton in reply to the question on the subject by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley at the previous meeting:—

House-cleaning is divided into various groups of two or more districts where the Inspectors work in concert. Each District Inspector is responsible for a programme when work is in his District. Warning notices are circulated during the previous week, and the coolies come on duty at 7.30 or 8 a.m., according to locality, etc., under their foremen. The Inspectors come on duty half-an-hour later and inspect every floor cleaned. They get away at times early, from 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. There is no house-cleaning on Wednesday, which is set aside for Court business, if any.

House-cleaning gets round Kowloon four times a year; in Hongkong three times and a little as a rule. Any epidemic is liable to upset the routine.

On an average from 25 to 30 floors are done daily by each Inspector, but this varies largely with the type of house, cleaned, for it is obviously easier to inspect 30 one-storied houses or 6 five-storied houses which communicate at the top, than 7 four-storied houses with no inter-communication.

With reference to expediting house-cleaning I take it as a fundamental principle that each floor in each house must be inspected by an European Inspector. This does away with the solutions of (a) washing more doors and inspecting only a percentage, and (b) letting Portuguese foremen inspect as well as regular Inspectors. Furthermore, I am satisfied that during the hours worked, more floors cannot be got through.

This leaves only two possibilities:—(a) to subdivide districts and increase the number of groups. This calls for more Inspectors, whom we cannot obtain.

(b) to lengthen the house-cleaning hours from say 7.30 to 11.15 a.m. or even noon. Now, in the first place, this would not leave the Inspectors time to do the rest of their District work for House-cleaning (however useful) is only one small portion of their duties; and, in the second place, I doubt if it would be physically possible for the Inspectors to do the work. The labour entailed in inspecting 30 floors of Chinese tenement houses must be performed to be appreciated. I may say that I believe the Chinese would object strongly to any lengthening of House-cleaning hours.

SERIOUS CRIME IN THE COLONY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE HON. MR. HO FOOK.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary in reference to his remarks in the Budget debate on the subject of crime in the Colony:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 6th November, 1915.

Sir, I am directed to state that your remarks at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the suppression of serious crime have received the careful consideration of this Government.

2. It must be remembered that the Colony is suffering very considerably from the disorder prevalent in the neighbouring province of China. Large bands of robbers are to be found in all parts of that province, and when those in the neighbourhood of the border-line are disturbed they seek refuge in Hongkong.

3. During the last month there has been a decrease in crime. The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance has been strengthened, and the Captain-Superintendent of Police reports that there is little systematic smuggling of arms. It has become most difficult to obtain arms, and robbers have recently used toy pistols.

4. Enquiry is being made as to the feasibility of extending the practice of putting under bond for good behaviour undesirable who have no regular employment. I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

AN EARLESS CHINESE.

DISMANTLING A GUN.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a steel pin from a 9.2 point gun in East Fort, Hung-hom.

Wood: Why has the gun not been removed from the Fort? Is it not dismantled?

Inspector Brazil: It is too heavy. The authorities intend removing it in a few days. Defendant admits the theft. Your Worship will remember having seen defendant before. He has a peculiarity: both his ears are cut off. Evidently he was a robber in China and the authorities cut his ears off.

Mr. Wood: Three months' hard labour.

FATAL QUARREL OVER AN OPIUM TRANSACTION.

MAN STRANGLED TO DEATH.

TWO CHINESE ADMIT THE MURDER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged with being concerned in the murder of another Chinese in Wanchai.

The first prisoner denied the charge, but the second and third pleaded guilty.

Sergeant Blackman stated that two of the men admitted the offence when arrested. At about 9 p.m. on Saturday the three prisoners and deceased, who were living at No. 2, Pennington Street, had a quarrel. The trouble really arose over an opium deal, the three defendants being opium smugglers. Deceased and the prisoners, it appeared, sold some opium, and afterwards the deceased gave his accomplices away for smuggling opium into China. Words led to blows, and the three prisoners strangled the deceased.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Monday.

A SAD STORY RECALLED.

YOUNG EURASIAN WOMAN AWAITING DEPORTATION.

There is at present awaiting deportation to Singapore, a young Eurasian woman, named Violet, Brown. She is under the care of the Central Police authorities, who will deport her as soon as a ship is available. This young woman was previously banished from Hongkong for leading a wandering and aimless life. She persisted, however, in returning, and Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy, sentenced her in July last to three months' hard labour. That term of imprisonment has just expired. Violet Brown is reputed to be the daughter of a rich man in the F.M.S., who owns rubber plantations and tin mines. She was married, but whether her husband is alive or not is not known to the authorities.

SPORT.

FRIENDLY CRICKET MATCH.

UNIVERSITY TEAMS' CONTEST.

In a friendly cricket match played on the University ground, yesterday, between University teams entitled "Home" and "Procession," A. A. Rumjahn and D. K. Samy gave two vigorous displays of batting.

The "Procession" team won by 78 runs. Scores and bowling analysis were as follows:—

"HOME"				
D. K. Samy, c Choo Man Ping, b				
F. H. Wong	43			
Lim Keng Sim, c and b Marley	0			
Teoh Teik Ee, c Rumjahn, b				
Marley	12			
Rung Ho Chin, lbw, b Wright	3			
Cheah Seng Seng, b Hinton	4			
Chan Sui Woo, c Hinton, b Wright	3			
W. Gittens, lbw, b F. H. Wong	4			
Teoh Cheong Hoo, b A. A. Rumjahn	3			
Cheah Toon Lok, b A. A. Rumjahn	0			
H. A. Phipps, b A. A. Rumjahn	0			
Chan Wing To, not out	2			
Extras	14			
Total	80			

Bowling Analysis.				
G. E. Marley	3	1	15	0
D. Wright	8	0	25	2
Hinton	8	0	15	0
H. Wong	5	1	10	2
A. A. Rumjahn	3	0	18	3

"PROCESSION"				
Choo Man Ping, b Teoh Teik Ee	5			
A. A. Rumjahn, b Teoh Teik Ee	54			
Ang Sui Woo, b Teoh Teik Ee	3			
W. J. Hinton, b Teoh Teik Ee	4			
J. D. Wright, retired	39			
F. H. Wong, b Chan Wing To	5			
G. E. Marley, retired	32			
San Kwok Leung, b Lim Keng Sim	0			
Goh Kim Leung, not out	0			
Giun Lay Teik, c and b Teoh	2			
Teik Ee	0			
Sui Thak Sang, b Teoh Teik Ee	0			
Extras	14			
Total	158			

Bowling Analysis.				
D. K. Samy	1	1	19	0
Teoh Teik Ee	15	3	61	9
Lim Keng Sim	8	1	25	1
Chan Wing To	3	0	32	1

BILLIARDS.

The return Billiard match between Mr. J. Parkes and Mr. J. Gibson was played at the Palace Hotel on Sunday night and had, rather, a sensational ending. Although Mr. Parkes was over 80 in front in the last hundred, Mr. Gibson ran out the winner by 6. The chief breaks were 38, 30, 27, and 29 by Gibson, and 25, 24, and 21 by Parkes.

The closing for the Handicap at the above Hotel has been postponed until Sunday, 17th inst.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN POI"]

November 12th.

PEKING GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL TO THE SOUTH.

We are informed that the Peking Government has proposed to settle the Kwangtung, and Kwangsi provinces by appointing General Luk Wing-ting Inspector-General of the Two Kwangs; Tan Ho-ming, and Li Yaw-hon, Tsuchan and Civil Governor of Kwangtung respectively; and Chan Ping-kwan and Mok Wing-san, Tsuchan and Civil Governor of Kwangsi respectively. Commanders Chan Kwang-ming, Lam Fu, and others will be appointed Defence Commissioners of various places, and others will be given suitable positions. General Luk is asked to express his opinion of these proposals.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The Civil Governor has ordered that the election of members for the next term of the Provincial Assembly will be held on December 15th.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND PEACE.

The Military Government has decided that no Pacific Society or Peace Conference shall be allowed in the South-West provinces without its consent.

The Government has appointed a number of committees, with Dr. Wu Ting-fang at the head, to raise funds in aid of the Soldiers' Relief Funds started by President Wilson.

KING-CHOW REPORT.

It is reported that the greater part of Lung's troops in King-chow have surrendered. All the Yunnanese and Northern troops in the force will be returned to their homes, whilst the Cantonese and Kwangsi troops will be drafted into the Southern forces. The next step will be to buy all of their arms at fair prices. The conclusion of hostilities on this front is very near.

ARMIES IN KINO-KUN.

The authorities have received reports that the bandits in the Taing-Yuen district are growing very strong. They are digging trenches and building camps on the mountains, and even classifying various galls as regiments. These bandits possess large stores of food and ammunition. The authorities have sent secret agents to investigate the source of these supplies.

OBSESSORS AND MUTINEERS.

Commanders of various armies report that many soldiers have deserted recently with their arms. It is rather difficult to stop them from deserting in view of the fact that they have not been paid for several months.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

AND COMPANY.

TELEPHONE 1741.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

HALL-MARKED

STERLING SILVER GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING, COMPLIMENTARY AND CHRISTENING PRESENTS. THE DESIGNS ARE QUITE UNIQUE.

INCLUDING

COPIES FROM ANTIQUE PATTERNS.

CAKE STANDS.

SALVERS.

MENU STANDS.

BONBON.

DISHES.

SUGAR AND

CREAM SETS.

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TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, FLOWER VASES.

AGENTS FOR

COMMUNITY PLATE

"The Aristocrat of the Dining Table."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

U. S. RUBBER EXPORT CO.

Manufacturers of:—

Automobile

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS are CLOSED TO-DAY for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [2657]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Officer Administering the Government having declared TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 13th, 1918, a HOLIDAY in commemoration of cessation of hostilities, notice is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS.
By order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [2658]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Officer Administering the Government having declared TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 13th, 1918, a HOLIDAY in commemoration of cessation of hostilities, notice is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS.
By order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [2659]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

MEMBERS of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE are summoned to attend the District Grand Master, RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THOMAS FREDERICK HUGHES, who will open the District Grand Lodge in the Masonic Hall, Zealand Street, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, NOVEMBER 13th, at 9 A.M. The Thanksgiving Service at St. John's Cathedral will afterwards be attended. Full Regalia and Jewels to be worn. All Masons are invited to attend.
A. MORRIS,
D. G. Secretary. [2661]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be AT HOME to their clients and their friends TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 13th, between 11 and 12 A.M.
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary. [2664]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Club House will be thrown Open TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 13th, 1918, to Members, friends, Ladies and non-Members from 12.30 to 4 P.M.
By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1918. [2662]

AVISO.

São por este convidado os membros da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hongkong para uma reunião magna, no Club Lusitano, hoje, quarta-feira, 13 de Novembro de 1918, às 3.30 p.m. a fim de deliberar sobre assuntos relacionados com os últimos acontecimentos da guerra.
Pede-se a comparecimento de todos.
O Consul,
Eduardo V.M. DE SOUZA.
Hongkong, 13 de Novembro de 1918. [2668]

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE THEATRE.

A MASS MEETING will be held TO-DAY at 3 P.M. in the Theatre in connection with sending a telegram of congratulations to His Majesty the King from the Public of Hongkong. Ladies are invited to attend.
H. E. POLLOCK, E.C.
P. H. HOLYOAK,
HO FOOK,
CHAY KAI MING,
S. H. DODWELL. [2666]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—
A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [2669]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIES current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the November 14th, 1918. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the November 15th, 1918. Persons tendering to state alternatively: (a) The amount of Hongkong Currency payable in Hongkong on November 15th, 1918, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company. Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
T. M. SHERWIN, LICHT.
Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1918. [2667]

LOST.

A WHITE and SPOTTED BLACK POINTER DOG, without badge on the collar since November 5th. Finder will be rewarded and anyone found detaining same after this Notice will be prosecuted.
Reply to—
S. P.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2665]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 178, THE PRIZE, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2663]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST. SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH
1918, AT 5.30 P.M. [2660]

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

M. R. J. TOUPET has This Day taken charge of the above Company's Hongkong Agency.
F. RADAMELLE,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2648]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE pleasure in announcing that we have This Day established ourselves as MERCHANTS, SHIPPING AGENTS and COAL CONTRACTORS at No. 2, Connaught Road, and that we have succeeded THE OKURA TRADING CO., LTD., at the same premises, their business hereafter will be carried by us as their Agents.
For FUKUKAWA & Co., Ltd.,
S. W. F. FUKUKAWA.
Hongkong, November 11th, 1918. [2641]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day transferred our Office to Messrs. FUKUKAWA & CO., LTD. and appointed them as our Agents in Hongkong and Canton.
For OKURA TRADING CO., LTD.,
J. MOGI.
Hongkong, November 11th, 1918. [2642]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Seachuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well known GAME PIE, PORK PIE, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED.
Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2617]

INTIMATIONS

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

DINNER DANCES

will be held at

WISEMAN'S GAFE

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

and

SATURDAY EVENINGS

this week.

Ticket for Dinner & Dances... \$2.

Dinner or Dance only ... \$1.

Dancing till midnight.

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED

TELEPHONE 407.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

[2508]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing Interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing Interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 20th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2567]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING: NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1918. [2596]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND

PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention

of

Influenza, Cold in the Head,

Nasal Catarrh,

Etc. Etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 15.

DEATH.

WHITMARSH.—Died of wounds in France, on September 8th, ALCO WHITMARSH, late of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (S.C.) Ltd., Fochow. [2555]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 105, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1918.

WHY WE WON.

Riots have once more triumphed over Might. The conflict lasted much longer than many thought possible, four years ago; it has cost Great Britain alone nearly a million lives, besides bringing untold misery upon countless others; and it has laid upon the nation a financial burden so colossal that the mind is utterly unable to comprehend it. But this victory is worth it all—worth every pain, every tear which has been shed, every alternative that has been contemplated. The great shadow is lifted; Moloch is shattered; and the false image of Militarism which has darkened the earth since 1871 has been razed to the ground. The fields of France and Flanders are still wet with blood; the fair cities and romantic villages of the past are reduced to heaps of rubble; but the horrible carnage has ceased, autocracy has received its death-blow, the British Empire has been welded together, and a new brotherhood of nations has been formed. For these blessings we cannot be too thankful. Future generations will regard the sufferings of the world during the past four years as the birth-pangs of a new and brighter era. The one thing that they will find it difficult to understand will be that none of us ever really doubted the result of the tremendous struggle, even in the darkest hours. We may, at times, have despaired about the

immediate future. In the black days of 1914, when the Kaiser announced that he had placed a ring of steel round French's "contemptible little army," and again during the terrible onslaught of last March our fortitude was subjected to a very severe strain, but we resolutely refused to believe that the Germans would ever succeed in establishing their World-Empire. Unconsciously, perhaps, in many cases, we interpreted the lessons of history. As we look back over the past fifty-one months nothing is more surprising than this unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause. Only a few months ago it seemed not unlikely that the war would continue for three or four years longer; but that we should win in the end was always the centre of the circle from which all of our thoughts and arguments radiated. There is only one explanation of this. Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE gave it in a phrase when he wrote: "The impendability of a just cause and a fiery sense of wrong weighed down all the material advantage until the human torrent was slowed, was stayed, and, finally, was turned." It was "the fiery sense of wrong" that sent those eager crowds of peace-loving civilians to the recruiting offices for the new "citizen Army" which suddenly sprang into being in 1914. Those were wonderful days, and the example of all classes of society in England enabled those in the more remote parts of the Empire to realise the need for sacrifice before they had learned the full details of the infamy perpetrated by the Germans in Belgium. Beyond all else we won because as a nation we felt that death was better than dishonour.

"They held on at all costs" will be posterity's verdict upon the British Army. The British people as a whole have shown that their traditional doggedness has not deserted them. They have evinced, also, an extraordinary degree of adaptability. The nation has been almost transformed. The women have left their homes to take the places of the men in the workshop, in the shipyard, and on the land. The means by which the result has been obtained seem more remarkable, indeed, than the result itself. This is not the time to do more than pay a passing tribute to the magnificent spirit of our Allies, especially to heroic Belgium and wonderful France, who have been superior alike to the most terrible tribulations and the most subtle temptations. Fundamentally, the cause of victory was something beyond the physical, something that is within the realms of the spiritual; but one of the main causes to which we owe the great news received on Monday is the magnificent morale of the French, who have won imperishable laurels in the great test of national endurance. They were nearer than the British to the scorching heat of the fire, especially in the early days of the war. They count their dead and injured in greater numbers. We do not know the extent of their casualties, but before long the veil will be lifted and we shall learn what the struggle has cost each of the belligerents. We were convinced that the ideals of civilisation must finally triumph. We realised, on the day that we received the cables announcing the sinking of the *Lusitania*, that the Germans, by their atrocities, had reunited the two halves of the Anglo-Saxon race. We and our Allies have paid a very heavy price, but we have won. That is the great fact we celebrate to-day. The typical German shows that the Bully of Europe understands that he is now at the mercy of the Allies. We have something much more than an Armistice; we have Victory—of that Dr. Sorel's message leaves no doubt. Of course the Allies cannot and will not pay back the Germans in their own coin. They cannot descend to the level of the enemy and be brutal and callous to women and children, but the guilty must be punished. In the words of the Prime Minister, "the terms of peace must be such as to discourage Ambition and Arrogance from repeating the atrocity of four years ago." We cannot treat the infamy of this horrible war as if it were an idle pageant entailing no judgment upon the system that was responsible. The Allies have won the right firmly to re-establish Justice on her throne, and unless they exercise that right to the full, our victory will have been incomplete.

To-morrow morning at 7.45 there will be a Choral Eucharist at St. John's Cathedral as a special act of thanksgiving for victory.

We understand that the Government intends shortly to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance so as to bring air-guns under the definition of "guns."

A Chinese quartermaster, who was working on a steamer in harbour, accidentally fell into the hold—a drop of about 88 feet—and sustained injuries to his legs. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony for the week ended November 9th:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (2 deaths—one British and one Portuguese), enteric fever, 1 (1 death). One case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported on Monday.

At 1.15 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out on the ground-floor of No. 13, Queen Victoria Street, used as a compradore's shop, under the name of the Kwong Fuk Cheong. The fire, it is stated, originated in the cock-loft and spread to the shop. It was extinguished by the Fire Brigade in about half-an-hour. The chief damage was caused by water.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., had a long and somewhat exciting journey home, meeting a submarine en route which, there is every reason to believe, was "downed." After a month's leave, Mr. Cooper-Hunt was stationed at Colchester, but, feeling that it was his duty to share the dangers of the men in France, he offered his services for the Front and they were accepted. It was arranged that he should cross the Channel on September 16th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEACE REJOICINGS AT PEKING.

PEKING, November 12th.

The news of peace has been received enthusiastically in Peking.

The American Legation Guard band visited the British Legation, at which the Allied Ministers were holding a conference.

The British Minister delivered a speech, paying a generous tribute to America. The Allied troops went in procession through the Legation Quarter.

There was bell-ringing everywhere, the city was beflagged, and noise was universal. Thanksgiving services were held at the different churches.

The statue of the Kaiser at Tientsin, locally known as "Tin Willy" was pulled down last night.

Three holidays have been proclaimed in Peking.

The hotels, clubs and public places enthused up to a very late hour.

The Italian Minister read out the news at a picture-house last night.

NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE DRAFTED.

PEKING, November 12th.

Parliament has agreed that a new Constitution shall be drafted, independent of the former one, by a committee composed of thirty members of each House.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

ALLIED BANKS' LOAN CONDITIONS.

The Peking Government has requested the Banks to grant a restoration loan of 300 million dollars without security. The Banks have demanded the supervision of the nation's financial affairs in lieu of security.

THE SALT AND CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

The Banks have returned to the Peking Government the surplus of \$5,300,000 from the Salt and Customs revenue.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.

It is said that, owing to diplomatic difficulties, Hsu Shih-chang will resign the Presidency. It is reported that strong opposition is offered to Liang Shih-yi's Cabinet by the militarists.

GROUP BANKS' LOAN.

PEKING, November 12th.

American has joined the Group Banks in agreeing to make a loan of 20 million dollars to the Peking Government, for reorganization purposes. It is stipulated the loan shall be used to pay off all the small loans that have been obtained from other sources recently, and to revive industries.

THE TUCHUNS' MEETING.

The Peking Government has decided to stop the Tuchuns meeting in Peking while the North and South are preparing for peace negotiations.

EXTRA TO THE Hongkong Daily Press

WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

The following are the terms of the Armistice which are being read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this afternoon:—

A.—Clauses relating to Western Front.

CLAUSE 1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the Armistice.

CLAUSE 2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the Armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Annexure 1).

CLAUSE 3.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated, including hostages, persons under trial or convicted.

CLAUSE 4.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:—5,000 guns (2,500 heavy 2,500 field), 30,000 machine-guns, 3,000 mine-warfare, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, first D 7s and night-bombing machines). The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 1).

CLAUSE 5.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with bridgeheads at these points of a 30-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn 10 kilometres distant starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier. In the case of inhabitants, no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice. No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine-lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 25 days after the signature of the Armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

CLAUSE 6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no execution of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food. Munitions and equipment not to be removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

CLAUSE 7.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, and telephones shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons, and 5,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent ways, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept as far as the means of communication are concerned in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the Armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them; the Note appended as Annexure 2 regulates the details of these measures.

CLAUSE 8.—The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or deadly action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German Command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

CLAUSE 9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territory, save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons; the upkeep of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

CLAUSE 10.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to the detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners-of-war; the Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. However, the return of the German prisoners-of-war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The return of German prisoners-of-war shall be settled at the peace preliminaries.

CLAUSE 11.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

B.—Clauses relating to the Eastern frontiers of Germany.

CLAUSE 12.—All the German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, as they existed on August 1st, 1914. And all the German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

CLAUSE 13.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined on Aug. 1st, 1914) to be recalled.

CLAUSE 14.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia, as defined on August 1st, 1914.

CLAUSE 15.—Abandonment of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the Supplementary Treaties.

CLAUSE 16.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Dantzic, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories, or for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—Clause relating to East Africa.

CLAUSE 17.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa, within one month.

D.—General Clauses.

CLAUSE 18.—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with the detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in Clause 1.

CLAUSE 19.—With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required. Reparation for damage done. While the Armistice lasts, no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposits in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, the immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with the plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interest in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power. This gold to be delivered *in situ* to the Allies until the signature of peace.

E.—Naval Conditions.

CLAUSE 20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

CLAUSE 21.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners-of-war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

CLAUSE 22.—In order to meet our wishes the text will be modified as follows:—Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers) which are at the present moment with their full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and United States. Those that cannot put to sea to be deprived of their crews and supplies and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of a wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be carried out within 14 days after the signing of the Armistice.

CLAUSE 23.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely:—

6 Battle cruisers.

10 Battle ships.

8 Light cruisers, including 2 minelayers.

50 Destroyers of the most modern types.

All other warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for voyage will be given by wireless.

Note.—A declaration has been signed by the Allied Delegates and handed to the German Delegates to the effect that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms of the Armistice.

The German Delegates have on their part signed a declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

CLAUSE 24.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

CLAUSE 25.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Castegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any questions of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

CLAUSE 26.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States of America contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

CLAUSE 27.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilised in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

CLAUSE 28.—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbour materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and air materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

CLAUSE 29.—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allied and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ship seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause 28 are to be abandoned.

CLAUSE 30.—All merchant ships in German hands belonging to the Allies and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

CLAUSE 31.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

CLAUSE 32.—The German Government shall formally notify the Neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding material, or not, are immediately cancelled.

CLAUSE 33.—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any Neutral flag are to take place after signature of the Armistice.

F.—Duration of the Armistice is to be 30 days with option to extend.
CLAUSE 34.—During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be denounced by one of the Contracting Parties, on 48 hours previous notice.

G.—Time Limit for Reply.

CLAUSE 35.—This Armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

LONG.

THE WAR.

GERMAN REVOLUTION SPREADING RAPIDLY:

BERLIN IN THE HANDS OF THE "RED TROOPS":

KAISER FLEES TO DUTCH TERRITORY.

STIRRING SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

STRIKING SPEECH ON THE ALLIES' VICTORY BY THE BRITISH PREMIER.

LATEST CABLES:

THE ARMISTICE ACCEPTED.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT HOME.

LONDON, November 11th.
Germany accepts the Armistice.
The signing of the Armistice was officially announced at 10.30 a.m., although an unofficial rumour had gained currency a few minutes earlier. The news spread like wildfire, and there were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm strongly mingled with expressions of thankfulness throughout the country.
The public was beside itself with joy; bells pealed; maroons were fired at all police and fire stations in celebration of the news.

GREAT SCENES IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 11th.
There were great scenes of excitement and joy in the streets of London when the Lord Mayor, wearing his gold chain of office, and standing in the portico of the Mansion House, announced the signing of the Armistice to a huge crowd.
Scores of crammed omnibuses halted in front of the Mansion House steps, those outside waving flags frantically.
The National Anthem was sung with bared heads, and then the hymn "Now thank we all our God" was sung by the populace.
The people, especially, were deeply moved. Tears streamed down many faces. Whitehall, Downing Street and Trafalgar Square were also packed with people.
The band of the Highlanders headed a huge impromptu procession in the Strand.
There was an unforgettable scene at No. 10, Downing Street, where, responding to the terrific calls, the Premier, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Winston Churchill, reappeared in the window, and made a brief speech, paying a tribute to all who had participated in the great victory, including the Dominions, Colonies, and Allies and the munition workers. He concluded by saying: "Let us thank God."
The crowd waved Union Jacks and hats and cheered prolongedly.

THE KING'S SHORT ADDRESS.

LONDON, November 11th.
H.M. the King, addressing a great crowd from the balcony of the Palace said: "With you I rejoice and thank God for the victory which the Allies have won, which brought hostilities to an end and peace within sight."
THE CESSION OF HOSTILITIES.

THE CESSION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, November 11th.
A French official statement says:—
Marshal Foch telegraphed to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied troops that they should not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at eleven on the morning of November 11th.

RHINE BANK TO BE EVACUATED.

LONDON, November 11th.
A German official statement says:—
The Armistice was signed at five o'clock and operates from eleven o'clock on the morning of November 11th.
The delay for the evacuation of the banks of the Rhine has been prolonged for 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the five days, making 31 days in all. The modification of the text compared with that brought by Herr Helldorf will be transmitted.
The above apparently refers to a condition of the Armistice, the terms of which have not yet been issued.

HESSE PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

BALE, November 11th.
A telegram from Darmstadt states that Hesse has been proclaimed a Republic.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXIT THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
The Kaiser signed the letter of abdication at Headquarters yesterday morning in the presence of the Crown Prince and General von Hindenburg. After reading the urgent message from Herr Scheidemann, the Kaiser, deeply moved, said "may it be for the good of Germany."

KAISER FLEES TO MAASTRICHT.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
The Kaiser, Kaiserin and their suite have arrived at Maastricht in motor cars.

NO INFLUENCE ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PARIS, November 10th.
A Havas message says:—
The effect of the Kaiser's abdication is variously interpreted in French circles. Whatever the meaning of the abdication it will have no influence on the military situation. "If, owing to the political chaos, the reply is delayed or is unsatisfactory the war goes on. Peace will be declared not under a Red Flag but under a White Flag."

BERLIN TROOPS SUPPORT NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 10th.
A German message states:—
The new German Peoples' Government was formed on November 9th.
The greater part of the troops in Berlin have sided with the new Government.

Everywhere in Germany Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are being speedily set up, and are negotiating with the existing authorities with the result that public services are being carried on undisturbed, partly under the control of the Councils.

THREE NON-SOCIALISTS IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the new Government contains three representatives of non-Socialist parties: Herr Erzberger of the Centre Party, Herr Gotheim of the Progressives, and Herr Richthoff of the National Liberals.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S FIRST PROCLAMATION.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the new Government has issued a proclamation as follows:—"Fellow citizens, this day the peoples' release has been fulfilled. The Social Democrat Party has undertaken the Government and has invited the Independent Socialist Party to enter the Government with equal rights. The New Government will organise an election constituting a National Parliament."

The proclamation is signed by Herr Ebert, Herr Schiedemann and Herr Landsberg.

APPEAL FROM THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert, the new Chancellor, has issued a proclamation appealing to all officials to help preserve the German people from civil war and famine, and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy.

THE PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
Herr Ebert, the new Chancellor, has issued a proclamation that he will form a Peoples' Government which will endeavour to bring peace as speedily as possible and fortify the freedom which the German people had won.

REDS IN POSSESSION OF BERLIN.

LONDON, November 10th.
The fact that a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been formed in Berlin is revealed by the news that the Council has taken possession of the Wolf Bureau.

The revolution is reported as being in full swing in Berlin. The Reds have occupied a great part of the city, seized the Crown Prince's Palace, and violently bombarded the Martial building, where a great number of officers had assembled.
The officers fired from the windows and many were killed and injured before the officers surrendered.

The Reds completely restored order. Strong guards are patrolling the streets. The people are shouting "Long live the Republic," and singing the "Marschallische."

It is reported that Leipzig, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Saarbrücken have joined the Revolution and that Soldiers' Councils have been formed at Stuttgart and Cologne. Frankfurt has decided to proclaim a Republic.

THE REVOLUTIONARIES' BLOODLESS VICTORY.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
A telegram from Berlin says the latest reports state that the revolutionaries in Berlin won a brilliant, and practically a bloodless, victory.
The Naumburg Jaeger Regiment was the first to go over, others following in quick succession.
The telegram adds that everything is now orderly. Tremendous jubilation prevails throughout the city.

The Revolutionary movement, which is extending very rapidly throughout Germany, is generally led by the Social Democratic Party.

Among the latest towns controlled by the revolutionaries are Cassel, Emmerich, Aix-la-Chapelle, Muenster, Nuremberg, Mannheim, and Chemnitz. The new German Government will contain three Independent Socialists.

BAVARIAN DIVISION ARRIVES AT INNSBRUCK.

A telegram from Luebeck states that many civilians and soldiers were summarily shot at Eutin which is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council.

A Bavarian Division has arrived at Innsbruck.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, November 10th.

A German message says:—
The Wolf Bureau reports that a general strike began in Berlin at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Processions, headed by armed soldiers of all classes, marched to the centre of the city.
Soldiers and officers had been previously urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. Most of them did so voluntarily.

Sailors, soldiers and workmen then fraternised.

Most of the public buildings were occupied without difficulty. At the Cock-chamber barracks two officers fired shots. Three were killed and one wounded.

FOUR DREADNOUGHT CREWS JOIN REVOLUTIONARIES.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
The Norddeutsche Lloyd states that the crews of the four Dreadnoughts, *Foen, Ostfriesland, Nassau* and *Odenburg*, lying at Kiel, have joined the revolutionaries.

A telegram from Stuttgart states that the first object of the Provisional Government is to summon the Constituent National Assembly.
General Ebbinghaus has transferred his authority to the Soldiers' Council which will maintain order.

THREE WARSHIPS FLEE FROM KIEL.

LONDON, November 10th.
A semi-official statement from Berlin states that the disturbances in Berlin on Friday ended in arrests.
Troops and machine-guns are patrolling the streets.
Three small warships fled from Kiel and arrived at Kolberg. The crews have been sent home.

A GENERAL STRIKE ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, November 10th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the *Forwaerts* announces that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers has proclaimed a general strike. The proclamation ends "Long live the Social Republic."

REDS CONTROL ESSEN.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
The Reds control Essen. They have arrested Baron von Krupp and his wife.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GERMAN SHIPPING MAGNATE.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
A telegram from Hamburg states that Herr Ballin, the Managing Director of the Hamburg-America Line, died suddenly.

GERMAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE WITHOUT DELAY.

LYONS, November 10th.
The new Chancellor has issued a manifesto to the people, calling upon all to maintain order.
The movement has a political character.

The people are determined that peace shall be signed without delay and will also hasten democratic reforms.

Basic telegraphs that the revolution gained a complete victory at Berlin. A general strike was declared on Saturday, which resulted in the stoppage of work at all the factories.

The regiment of Nauenbourg Chasseurs and other troops rapidly joined the movement.

A General was killed by a non-commissioned officer, who fled.

The premises of the *Forwaerts* are guarded by a detachment of Chasseurs—*French Wireless*.

NEW BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.
The Bavarian Republic was proclaimed at Munich to-day.

The garrison, police, and all institutions have placed themselves under the Soviet.

Both Socialist Parties are co-operating while some of the other Parties are inclined to co-operate in the movement which is not particularly, but is loyal to the idea of the Empire and wants a Republic for the whole of Germany. The new Government has been formed.

WURTEMBERG PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
A telegram from Stuttgart states that a new Provisional Government has been established at Wurtemberg which has proclaimed a Republic.

FOUR NEW GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, November 11th.
7.55 a.m.

The German reply to the Armistice terms was not received up to this morning as expected.

It is believed that the political changes in Germany are affecting the situation and may even result in an extension of the time-limit. It appears that four new German Commissioners arrived at Spa. They are believed to be delegates from Herr Ebert, to take over the Armistice proceedings.

THE END OF THE GREAT WAR.

FIGHTING BEFORE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

LONDON, November 11th.
A French *communiqué* states:—
We are pursuing the enemy rear-guards who attempted strong resistance at certain points, particularly in the centre and on the right.

We advanced a considerable distance on the whole front and captured north of the Oise, Eppey-Auvage, 17 kilometres east of Avesnes.

We passed Baillevre and Salles in Belgium and reached, farther east, the northern outskirts of Signy Forest notwithstanding increased German resistance.

The Italians on the right captured Tremblay.

West of the Meuse we are 2½ kilometres north of Charleville.

The Germans, elated of Mezieres, violently and fruitlessly counter-attacked in the region of Donchery. We held our ground on the northern bank of the Meuse.

Our booty is increasing continuously; it includes "parks" of automobiles, and numerous lorries.

THE CAPTURE OF MONS.

LONDON, November 11th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
Shortly before dawn this morning the Canadians of the First Army under General Horne captured Mons.

BRITISH REACH THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
South of the Sambre, we reached the Franco-Belgian frontier.
North of the Sambre we made progress in spite of increased resistance.

Our advanced detachments, advancing south-east of Mons, reached the line of the Canal west and north-west of Mons.

We captured great quantities of rolling-stock east of Maubeuge.

North of the Mons-Condé Canal, we captured Reuse.

Our cavalry is approaching Ath. We made progress four miles east of Renaix.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 10th.
A French *communiqué* states:—
The pursuit was resumed this morning under good conditions.

West of Mezieres, we passed beyond Sormonne, captured the village of Sormonne, and reached the Hirson-Mezieres Road south of Renvez.

On our right, we continue to cross the Meuse below Lumes and Donchery.

In his retreat, which is becoming more and more hasty, the enemy is everywhere abandoning large quantities of material.

We captured, notably between Anor and Monmignies, guns, numerous vehicles and an entire railway train.

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

An American *communiqué* states:—
Our first and Second Armies gained considerably in a series of local operations at many points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The First Army, with French units, reached the southern outskirts of St. Enay and occupied the Bois-de-Chenois. South of Baslon, beyond the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse, also took Giberoy, Abancourt, and Grimaucourt.

In the Woevre, the Second Army penetrated the enemy lines and drove him out from several strongly held positions. We took Marceville and St. Hilaire and cleared the enemy out from the Bois-don-Martin.

FRENCH TERRITORY ALMOST CLEARED.

LONDON, November 10th.

A Havas message says:—
The armistice negotiations have had no appreciable effect on the military operations.

The French Armies are continuing their push towards the frontier all along the line. Nothing but the prompt signature of the Armistice will prevent the Allies from finally clearing French territory entirely, before peace negotiations begin.

From the Dutch Frontier to the Meuse there are signs of a German *dehale* on the whole West Front which is moving swiftly towards Germany.

The French at some points advanced over 9 miles yesterday.

SERBIAN ADVANCE IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, November 10th.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—
North of the Danube the Serbians are driving back the Germans towards Weiskirchen and Roeskerk.

They entered Sarajevo and Bosnia. In capturing Skutari over 4,000 prisoners were taken.

North of Skutari the Serbians occupied Potigoritz and Nissian.

GERMAN SOLDIERS TIRED OF WAR.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.

The *Handelsblad* states that the German Frontier guards at numerous places are "throwing down their arms and departing. Travellers from Germany state that thousands of soldiers everywhere have laid down their arms."

ON THE EVE OF VICTORY.

STIRRING SPEECH BY THE BRITISH PREMIER.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Premier, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, began by saying that it was the rapid, relentless pursuit of the Germans by the Allies that prevented the German envoys from getting through the enemy lines. Other means had to be devised. He had nothing to say as regards the armistice. The issue was settled. (Cheers.)

THE STRAIN RECKONING.

Referring to the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"This is the greatest judgment in the history of the world. Germany was ruined inside and outside, but she has a choice to-day; she will have none to-morrow. The only way she can escape destruction is by immediate surrender. Germany's reckless wantonness, which has the full consent of her people and which has caused such world-agonies, must expect a stern reckoning. (Cheers.)"

"HER DOOM IS SEALED."

"The German Army is now hardly an Army at all; the Navy is certainly no longer a Navy. The potent Empire that threatened civilisation is to-night headless and helpless; her doom is sealed. If she elects to fight on, her blood and the blood of her children will be on the heads of her Rulers who have not courage to give wise counsel at the present time."

"THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW."

"There is but one end, and that end is not far distant. It is either the immediate acceptance of our terms or a worse fate. That is her choice. I speak in no spirit of ferocity. I have always been a believer in the knock-out blow. (Cheers.) Germany committed a crime against humanity with the full consent of her people. They cheered their Rulers then. They would cheer them to-day had they won."

(Continued on Page 6.)



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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)
ON THE EVE OF VICTORY.

"WE SHALL ABANDON NO RIGHT."
"We must remember that when we set to securities. We are not warring against a people, but we should be wise if we forgot that. The terms must be such as to discourage ambition and arrogance from repeating the atrocity of four years ago. (Cheers.) We shall do no wrong. We shall abandon no right. (Loud cheers.) The foundation of civilization—justice—must be satisfied. (Cheers.)"

"THE INJURY OF THIS HORRIBLE WAR."
"We do not seek a yard of real German soil. We are not going to commit the folly of 1871, which has been so disastrously punished, but we cannot treat the injury of this horrible war as if it were an idle pageant, entailing no judgment upon the system responsible for it."

THE BRAVE COLONIALS.
Referring to the valiant men who fought and died, he said "We must not forget our sturdy children beyond the seas, who of their own free will came to help us. (Cheers.) Their share in the victory has been conspicuous, and they must have a voice, which must be equal to their sacrifice, in the determination of the peace terms. Last year we consulted them fully regarding the conditions which Great Britain should impose at the Peace Conference. This year we reconsidered these terms with the representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial War Cabinet, and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion."

INDIA'S SHARE IN THE VICTORY.
"At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed on nothing which will preclude us from pressing for, at the Peace Conference, as we intend to, all the conditions which the Dominions, India and ourselves determined upon at these Conferences. These young nations fought bravely and contributed greatly to the victory and so won their place at the Council table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which has helped us materially to win those brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foe. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached."

"OUR TASK DURING PEACE."
"We have had four years of great brotherhood in our effort of sorrow and sacrifice. Now we are a brotherhood of joy. Let it not end there. The British Empire never stood higher in the Councils of the world than to-day. (Cheers.) But our task will only begin when peace is signed. The next few years are charged with the fate of Great Britain and her Empire, and I appeal solemnly in this first hour—let us banish faction until the Empire has been thoroughly saved. Let us suppress sectional prejudices."

"LET US BE LOYAL."
"Let us resolve to be loyal to the land we love—first and last to the land whose efforts on sea and land, and in the air, have done so much to redeem the world from the danger menacing its liberties. (Loud cheers.)"

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH LUTHER'S AGENCY.]
RECRUITING AT HOME SUSPENDED.

LONDON, November 11th.
The Press Bureau states that recruiting at Home has been suspended.

EARLIER CABLES.
BOLSHEVISM IN SWITZERLAND.

SOCIALISTS PROCLAIM A STRIKE.
BERNE, November 10th.
The Socialists have proclaimed a 24-hour strike owing to the calling up of troops to deal with possible Bolshevist disturbances. There has been no disorder hitherto.

THE BRITISH NAVY.
A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE.

LONDON, November 10th.
Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Eric Geddes declared that a fortnight ago a stage was set for a naval Armageddon, but the arm that was going to try this last desperate gamble was paralysed.

"I am as convinced as I am standing here that the German Navy was ordered out, and the men would not go. (Cheers.) To-day half the German fleet is flying the Red Flag because it had realised that it was not engaged in a good cause."

The British Navy has been deprived of giving the enemy a good licking. Since the beginning of the war the British Navy had guarded 22,000,000 combatants with a total loss of 5,000.

THE EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

COPENHAGEN, November 10th.
The American Legation announces that Mr. Charles Hoover, the American Food Controller, is going to Europe immediately as the representative of President Wilson, to investigate how best to relieve the liberated populations, including the Austro-Hungarian population.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Press Bureau states that the Government has appointed Vice-Admiral Somerset Gough-Calthorpe High Commissioner at Constantinople to maintain contact with the Turkish Government and during the transitional period to protect British subjects and their interests.

Rear-Admiral Richard Webb has been appointed Assistant High-Commissioner.

THE GERMAN ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

BISMARCK'S IMPATIENCE RECALLED.

A Havas message says:—
The Four German Envoys have been given the Allies' armistice conditions—not the peace terms.

The French nation is assured that the terms include iron-clad guarantees fully adequate to the occasion and the character of the enemy. The German reply must be "Yes" or "No" by 11 o'clock on Monday morning with just the proviso recalling Bismarck's impatience with the French negotiators at Versailles.

Marshal Foch's blows have continued without intermission and the immediate invasion of Germany is inevitable. The only alternative is submission.

The Allies' explicit insistence on reparation by Germany will be pressed to the full limit of justice.

Paris is giving an example of admirable calm with few outward signs of jubilation, postponing manifestations till the day of final victory.

THE KING REMAINS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Press Bureau states:—
In view of the new conditions and the general situation, H.M. the King remains in London in order to be in close communication with the Ministers.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, November 10th.
The new Cabinet has been formed with: Signor Garcia Prieto as Premier and Count Romanones as Foreign Minister.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S INTREPIDITY.

PARIS, November 10th.
The French pilot Fontanet flew from the Vosges to Italy via Alsace, Baden, and Bavaria where he dropped leaflets.

POLISH REPUBLIC FORMED.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.

A Polish Republic has been formed with Deputy Daszowski as President.

PARIS WAITING FOR "DER TAG."

PARIS, November 10th.
Paris remains perfectly patient and cheerful, getting ready hunting for the great day. Yesterday the news of the abdication excited enthusiasm.

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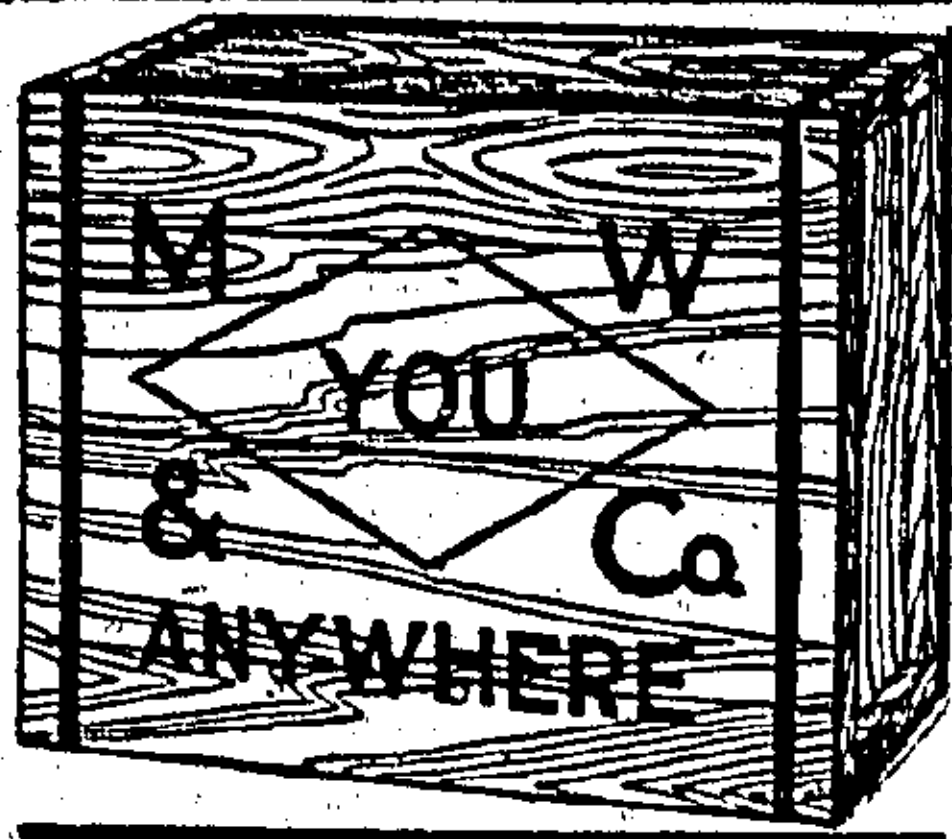
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FOOD CRISIS IN GERMANY. SOCIALISTS' MEMORANDUM.

The Socialist Deputies to the Reichstag, Fritz Ebert and Karl Legien, on behalf respectively of the German Socialist Party and the trade unions of Germany, addressed a stern memorandum to the Imperial Chancellor on the food situation early in September. The document begins by saying:—

"The increasing discontent which exists in all classes of the population regarding the inadequate food supply, and which reaches us in the form of bitter complaints and demands, induces us once again to call your Excellency's attention to the extremely critical conditions under which large masses of the population are at present compelled to live. We have repeatedly conveyed these complaints to your Excellency and their predecessors. Our proposals, unfortunately in most cases, did not meet with sufficient consideration, and our serious warnings, not to increase the growing exasperation still further by unsuitable measures, were swept aside. The conditions of existence among the working classes have thus grown continually worse."

The memorandum then descends on the shameless usury which prevails in the traffic in foodstuffs, and speaks of the fantastic prices which have to be paid for boots, clothes, etc., and declares that all savings are used up in the mere effort to maintain life. "Prolonged under-feeding," the document says, "not only produces increased mortality among children and old people, but men and women of the working classes are suffering most grievously in health."

The memorandum then points out that, instead of improving, things have latterly got worse, and that the prices of grain have been increased. "On top of the reduction of the bread ration," continues the document, "came the reduction in the meat ration and the introduction of meatless weeks. The well-to-do classes have overcome their privations by means of clandestine traffic, but the poor are for fourteen days in the month deprived of meat, while the promised substitutes are insufficient. Bread and potatoes have become in an increasing degree the backbone of our food system. It is the absolute duty of the responsible authorities to provide at least an increased ration of potatoes. Nevertheless, the intention exists of putting the potato supply again for the coming year on the inadequate basis of 7lb. per head per week. This announcement is producing fresh excitement among the people. Should its exasperation find expression in forms which we do not desire, the entire blame falls on the responsible authorities of the Empire. An increase of the potato ration even to 10lb. is to-day insufficient. We most urgently beg your Excellency to take all measures to bring about a substantial increase in the potato ration."

The memorandum concludes:—"The Government is not unaware of the feeling among the population, and it should not be indifferent to it. There can be no doubt we are drifting towards a situation which is bound to become fatal if the Government does not finally resolve to abandon all favouring of producers and take the vital needs of the people into account."

AN EMPRESS IN EXILE. SOVIETS' OFFER OF A POST AS TYPIST.

There is deep human as well as historical interest in the account sent to the *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, from Yalta, by its special correspondent, Dr. Leo Federer, of the life in exile of the ex-Tsarina Marie. The writer obviously has intimate knowledge of what he describes, and his hesitation between a victor's elation over a fallen foe and an Imperialist's almost superstitious reverence for an Empress gives his story an added interest. In June, when his letter was written, the ex-Empress was at the Castle of Dulber, an hour's drive from Livadia, on the coast of the Black Sea. It is described as a three-storied Russo-Oriental palace with an Anglicised interior. In the castle and in neighbouring houses were fifteen members of the Romanoff family, including the Grand Duke Nicholas—who is described as taller and thinner than ever—and with them was Prince Yussup, who shot Rasputin.

THE GALT UNIFORM.

At first the exiles were well treated, were allowed to use their cars and telephones, and were well supplied with money. In May, 1917, however, the alleged order from Petrograd, instituted a search, and carried it out with great brutality. The search party stole a considerable amount of jewellery, and one soldier forced the ex-Commander-in-Chief to exchange boots with him—almost a touch of comedy in a sordid drama. After this the castle was guarded by the order of the Soviet, but the exiles were deprived of much of their freedom. When one of the Grand Duke Nicholas's daughters married, the party had to drive to church in hired cabs—probably a unique circumstance at an Imperial wedding. The Grand Duke was, however, by a curious freak of Soviet mentality, allowed to wear his full gala uniform.

When the Kerensky Government fell, the treatment of the party grew worse. They were persecuted with petty insults, especially by one Ignatienko Darashuk, head of the Yalta Soviet, who reduced the allowance of the exiles to 210 per week per head, in paper money, which it was difficult to change, and cut them off from communication with the outer world. When the ex-Empress pleaded for money or payment in coin she was told by this Darashuk that there was a vacancy for a typist in the office of the Soviet and she could increase her allowance by taking it.

During this time, in spite of the guard, they were in constant danger of their lives, from which they were only freed when German Landsturm men occupied Yalta and replaced the Red Guard.

In spite of this, says the writer, neither the ex-Empress nor the Grand Duke have gained one jot or tittle of their anti-German feelings, and look on the presence of German soldiers as a bitter humiliation. Both look on a restoration of a monarchy in some form as certain, and "refuse to count themselves among the politically dead." Both were at the time in good health, and were bearing their misfortunes with a heroism which moved the German writer's admiration.—*Daily News*.



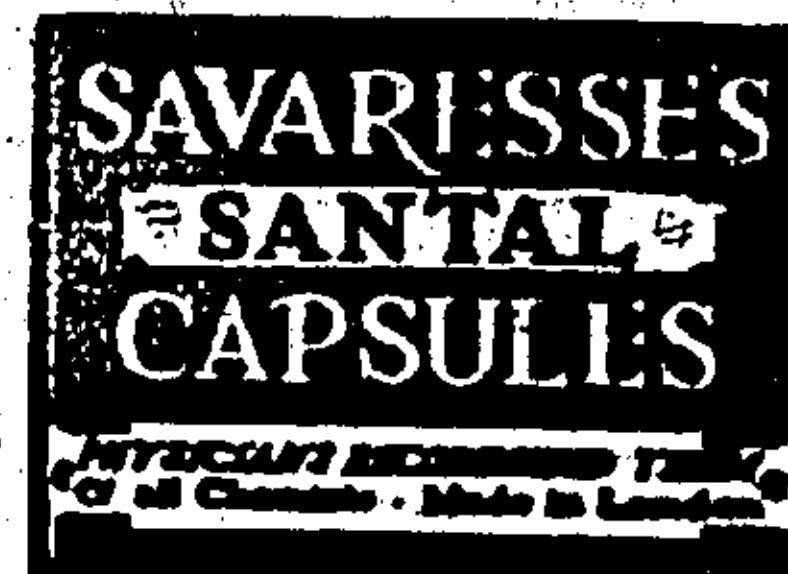
PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

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TJIKINTI	JAVA	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yok Building, 1st Floor.
Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

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VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

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ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	to Sails
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
VONDEL	10,000	16th Nov.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

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Shipbuilders, Marine Repairs, Mechanical, Electrical, and Marine Engineering, and all kinds of work connected with the above.

Electric Crane lifting up to 100 tons.

Work by day or by contract.

Patent Blowers, Pumps, and all kinds of machinery.

Large stock of materials and tools.

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TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tourist Rates.

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

From the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

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Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

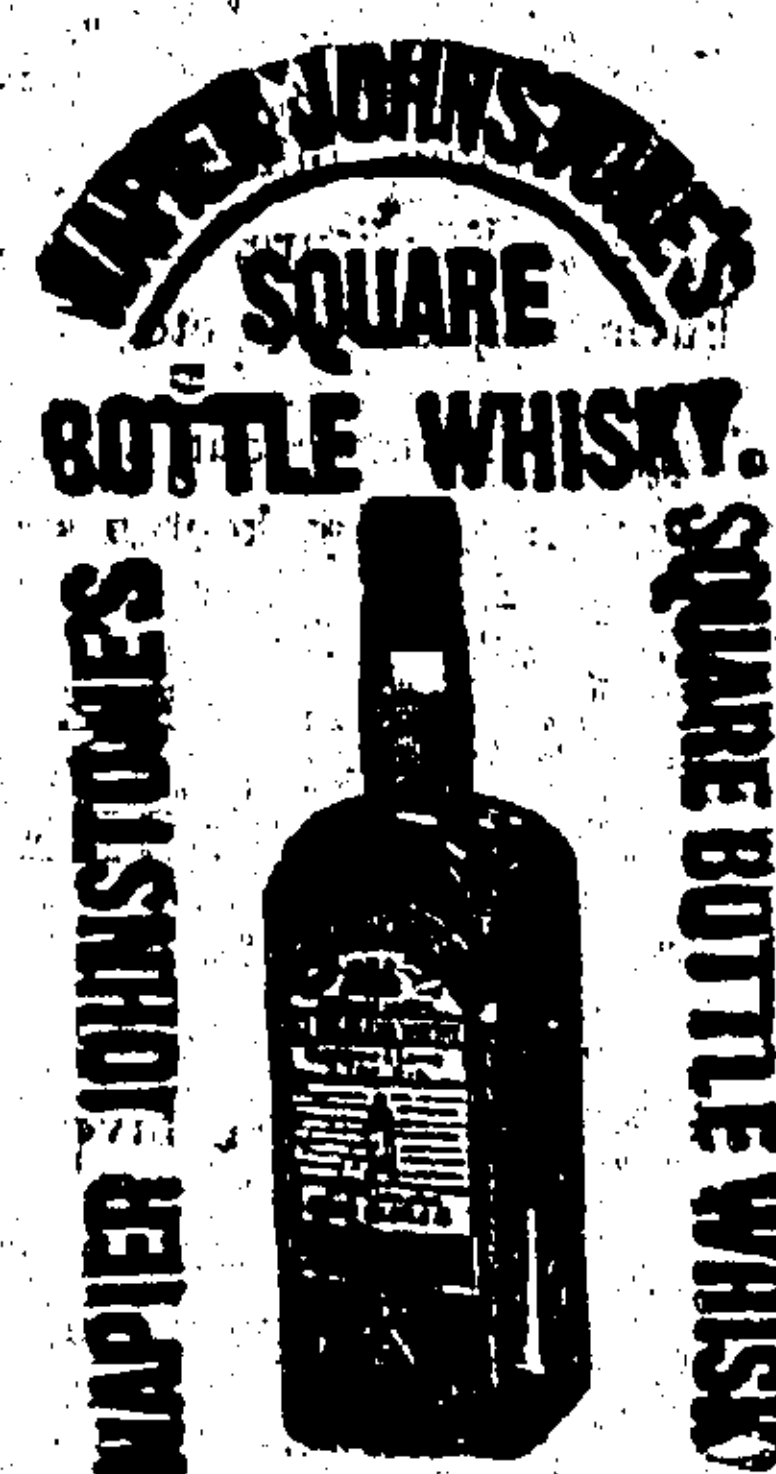
Hongkong Observatory, November 13th

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 13th at 3 p.m.	On 14th at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.17	30.10
Temperature	71	73	74
Humidity	89	78	80
Wind Direction	SW	North	SW
" Force	1	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th 71

Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th 63

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER. & CANAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COLOMBO, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying this port as usual, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under consignment) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

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For rheumatic troubles, neuralgia, and those irregularities peculiar to the sex. Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and exported to Thence, steel Drops and Penny royal. CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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All Classes of Repairs to Motor Cars carried out under expert European Supervision. Cars taken on Monthly terms, including Storage, Cleaning, Repairs, Insurance, etc.

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OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

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Apply to
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DALAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DALAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.
or to Russ & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
TELEPHONE 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Rodgins	FRIDAY,	15th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and Cargo.

Fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Desat	Des
to	at	Sta. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	at
COLOMBO	at		at	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Desat Marseilles about	Des London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,240 TONS	17th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,210 TONS	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 TONS	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 TONS	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 TONS	23rd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DALAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

"SUWA MARU" ... MON. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.

"FUSHIMI MARU" ... TUES. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila & Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

H. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 123 and 124

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 16th Nov. Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	21,000	WED. 16th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1913.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. BADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12.	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
"KOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1913. "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITELL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

